THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

номачанстиновя засич WHE MENTUREY LEGISLATURE.

Frem Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 9, 1861. The Senate on Saturday ordered the appointment of a Committee consisting of Senators Johnson of McCracken, Reed of Larne, and Marshail of Bracken to visit the United States commanding officer at Paducah and the Robel commandant at Hickman, to inquire by what authority and for what reason they have invaded our State. The Committee proceeded as far as Louisville, where Sepators Reed and Marshall determised to remain until they received further instructions from the Legislature. Senator Johnson, who lives in Paducah and has long been an active sympathizer with the Rebels, and still more active in the direct aid and comfort he has afforded them by proposing terms of dishonorable recognition, and preaching disloyal neutrality, took the first cars for Tennessee, and is probably by this time as safe in Camp Boone as Arnold was on board of the English frigate, after he betrayed his country. The camp named is the focus where a pretty strong force has been concentrated, having for its avowed object the cepture of Bowling Green in Warren County, Ky., and thus secure the command of the Nashville Railroad, and of the Memphis Branch. This le as important a strategio point as Manas-as Junction, and should it be occupied and fort fied, it will enable the Rebels to pour large bodies of troops into the beart of this State, by rapid travel, the same as they have done in Virginia. Gev. Magoffin should loog ago have taken measwres to prevent this; but it is only another evidence of his unfaithfulness, and of his actual collusion with those who were biding a time to plunge the State into the vortex of civil war.

Senator Johnson moved the appointment of the Committee to which I have reterred, and was placed as its chairman through a courtesy which, under the circumstances, should not have been extended to him; for the invasion of Kentucky was solicited with great importunity by citizens of Paducah, from Gen. Polk in Memphis, and the Senator knew when, and how, and where the raid was to be made. He therefore wished to have the direction of an investigation which he probably hoped could be so shaped as to prejudice the action of the United States Government and tend to incense the people of Kentucky against the Federal authorities. Therefore, he " took the schute." as our raftsmen would say, and slid down into Tennessee to confer with his allies. Messrs. Reed and Marsball, it is understood here, have possessed themselves of sufficient evidence to show that the invasion had the full concurrence of Jeff. Davis, and was a part of the general programme of the Confederate War Department. They therefore, I presume, took the sensible view of the matter which should have been taken, instead of appointing a Committee. What business has a loyal State Senate to ask an officer of the United States Army his authority for coming here to suppress insurrection and prevent invasion, and what business has it to parley with treachery when it should lash the rascals from the soil they have polluted? I think, therefore, that Messre. Reed and Marshall have acted with great discretion, and also that they have made a lucky escape; for, if the Confederates had caught them in Tennessee, after the commencement of hostilities, they would have been held as prisoners and hostages. I presume that the Senate will this morning rescind the resolution appointing the Committee, and telegraph its members to come back. Shall we ever see the Falstoffian Johnson any more? Will he not find more congenial associates down in Dixie! He was greatly distressed when Federal cannon at Cairo menaced his City of Paducab, and served a sort of notice on President Lincoln that they must be with-Old Abe" refused obedience but coupled the refusal with the assurance that had he known Cairo was in Johnson's Senatorial District, he would not have interfered with it in any possible manner.

There ought to be more done than the recall of this Committee. The Legislature ought promptly to meet the issue between loyalty to the Government and open defection. The Senate stands 27 to 11, and the House 75 to 25, and yet with these immense majorities, these eloquent proofs of the devotion of Kentucky to the Union. one week has passed away of the session, and while we have heard all the changes rung upon Secession resolutions, not one word has been said for the Union, and there is as yet no record on the journals to show its loyalty. Why, men of Kentucky, do you pause? why besitate to carve upon the history of the passing hour the same noble sentiment that graces the contributionstone of your State to the Washington Monument. and inscribe in letters of fire that as Kentucky was the first new State to enter the Union, she will be the last to go out of it? You have your noble and chivalric brother, Gen. Robert Anderson, now in your midst; let your Leg slature ask him to bead your citizen soldiers to preserve the peace and drive off your enemies, and if you have not the ability yourselves, then let him call in the Federal troops to your assistance. Every hour's delay is fatal; you must choose between the Government of Jeff. Davis, with its robberies, atrocities and villa nies, and the Government which your sires founded and sent down to you as the noblest heritage ever given to man. I hope to see this done this very day. I have to mail my letters just after an early breakfast, and of course caunot enlighten my readers by stating things in advance of their happening; but I have heard enough to convince me that before sunset the telegraph will flash over to the loyal States the determination of Kentucky to enlist for the war, and prosecute it with all her onergy for the preservation of the Union.

PROM MISSOURI.

The Massacre on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Enilrend-Affairs in North Missouri - Brunkenness Among Officers-Progress of the Gan-Bonts-An Ingenious Robel.

Frem Our Special Co. respondent. HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Sr. Louis, Samiday, Sept. 7, 1801.

The rebels make high pretense of practicing humanity, and are very eloquent upon their desire to conduct the present contest according to the rules of civilized warfare. But if any person has been simple enough to believe them, their latest atrocity in this State-the precipitation of a railway train into the Little Platte myer, near St. Joseph, by which twenty passen. State and hunt those lawless murderers down.

instantly killed, and more than twice gars we her wounded-ought to undeceive him. to Ru signs at Balaklaya, during the V'ben terrible harge of the Light Bregade, opened a cape upon the two contending bodies, fire of sacrifice their own soldiers, if they willing to could out destroy the British cavalry which was cutting its way through that forest of men, the English cross rung with execuations. It characterized the atrocity as unparalelled in modern warfare, and was reluctant to believe that human nature could be guilty of it.

Will it have any word of censure for the wholesale murder and assassination which coustitutes a part of the settled policy of the Missouri Rebels? The Russians at least knew that their indiscriminate slaughter could not fail to destroy many of their fees as well as their friends; but there assass ns, while certain to murder some of their fellow Rebels and many innocent women and children, have to assurance of weakening their enemies; for they often attack trains upon which there is not a single Federal soldier. The heart sickens at the stories of shricks and greaus, of terrible wounds and mangled corpses, which come to us from the scene of the slaughter. There is only one way to fight such foes. Proclamations become a byword, and martial law a farce, unless tollowed by prompt, energetic, and unsparing action. The assassins themselves will, of course, be absent or hidden before our troops arrive there; but the whole region should be purged with fire and blood; the possessions of every active Secessionist should be devastated; all the men of that class secured, and some visited with condign punishment. As a last resort, in the later Kansas troubles, Montgomery and his men drove every active Border-Ruffian out of Linn and Lykins Counties, and then there was peace in that long-distracted region. If these things continue, a similar policy must be inaugurated in Missonri, and the war made one of banishment, of not of extermination. The Rebels still grow bolder in North Missouri.

and have torn up the track on the Hanmbal and St. Joseph Railroad both east and west of Hudson, where our little army is located, cutting off communication with Illinois on one side and Kansas on the other. Troops are being sent up to reenforce them; and Gen. Pope, who has just started west for Quincy, is a man to make thorough work as far as he goes, unless his bands are tied by orders from headquarters. General Hulburt of Illinois has been for some time in command of our forces at Hudson, and we have had frequent reports of his irregular habits. At last, on the day of the fight at Shelbina, he was in a state of such wretered int xication that the officers of the 3d Iowa and 2d Kansas absolutely refused to obey his orders, or intrust the lives of their men to him. He is said to be under arrest, and on his way to this city. It will doubtlere be necessary, if he is found guilty, to make an example of him. Intoxication has become so frequent among high officers in this vicinity that, unless a permanent check is placed upon it, the effect will be ruinous. Only yesterday a Brigadier-General, who is otherwise an excellent officer, was intoxicated upon the streets, and it was not his first or second offense. As Col. De Anna was dismissed in digrace from the service a few days ago for running the blockade of sentinels, which hedge in Gen. Fremont's quarters from the outer world, and denouncing the Body Guard, as a " Hungarian humbug," these graver offenses will doubtless receive from the Major-General a severer

The work upon the four gun-boats at Carendolet, five miles below the city, is going forward rapidly, and Capt. James B. Eads, who has the contract, is displaying great energy; but many persons are skeptical as to the possibility of his fulfilling it within the prescribed time-60 cays from the 5th of August. The bosts are built of oak, unseasoned, and are called respectively the Nathaniel Lyon, John C. Fremont, Simon Cameron, and-I fear the name of the fourth has escaped me, but if it is not Jessie Fremont, it

Day before yesterday a Rebel in this city developed a very ingenious contrivance for keeping up the spirits of disleyal men. He was formerly publisher of The Bulletin, recently suppressed by the Provost Marshal, and he new issued a large sectional map of the State of Missouri, with colored flags upon it, purporting to show what pertions of the State are in the hands of the Rebels, and what count es held by the Government. The real state of the case is bad enough, but he made it much worse than it actually is, by giving the Rebels a great deal of territory which they do not hold. But the man who would evade the Provest Marchal must " get up early in the morning;" the ingenious journalist was promptly arrested by order of Gen. McKinstry, and he is now in durance vile, with plenty of leisure for reflecting upon the error of his ways.

The resignation of Gen. Prentiss is not accepted, and he will soon be assigned a new command. The Hon. Owen Lovejoy of Illiaois is spending a few days in the city.

From Our Special Correspondent.
Sr. LOUIS, Sept. 9, 1861. Light begins to break in through the war cloud that overhangs this State, and it is now confidently believed that the first frost of October will fall on the new-made grave of Seccession in Missouri. Our military commanders here bave finally played out the silly game of "so't words and tuits of grass," and have taken to throwing "stones" in good, hard earnest. Gen. Fremont took the bull by the horns in his proclamatien, and as he is following it up with vigorous and determined action, the result is likely to be most salutary.

Our leaders have been slow to learn the lesson that the only way to fight the d-vil is with fire. If the Rebels visit upon all who are within their power proscription, intolerance, basishment, and death, with such cruelties and horrors as would make a demon blosh, the best plan is to treat them to a few doses of their own medicine. Their last act of cold-blooded murder, in plunging a hundred innocent people, men, women, and children, into the jaws of death, by partially burning the bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, has filled their cup of iniquity to overflowing, and you may look to see them visited with a punishment proportioned to their crimes. This act of diabolical wickedness has sent a thrill of horror throughout the State, and all except those who have gone stark made and seem to be utterly destitute of conscience, reason and common sense, cry out for the speedy destruction or expulsion of these fiends in human shape. A much larger force of cavalry has been sent out in different directions to scour the

A large body of troops, under Gen. (late Major) Sturges, is now advancing through Northern Messouri, and will doubtless make a clean sweep of Martin Green and his regiments of brigands. A large and well-appointed force. consisting of ten regiments, including a due proportion of artillery and cavalry, is stationed at Jefferson City, under the immediate command of Col. Jeff. C. Davis, and detachments from this body have stready occupied Booneville, Lexington, and other important points. Gen. Stelling Price, the Commander-in-Chief of the State Secession troops, is now at Osceola, about 90 miles south-west of Jefferson City, where he has a crowd of 4,000 or 5,000 ill-appointed and hadly-armed men, who are better noted for flying than fighting. If they do not take to their beels, you may expect to bear of a battle or a chase within a few days. It is reported here, and generally believed, that Gen. Rains, commanding a division of the Rebel forces, was unterly routed by Montgomery near Fort Scott in the early part of last week.

Gen. McCalloch is reported to be twenty miles south of Springfield, either stationary, or slowly reti ing in disguet from Missouri. After the battle at Wilson's Creek a bitter feud sprang up between the Messouri troops and the forces from Arkansas and other Southern States. This led to their separation, and will probably result in the abandonment of Missouri by the Confederates.

the abandonment of Missouri by the Confederates.

Gen. Pillow, in the south-east, has also crossed to the Kentucky shore, and there is every prospect that Missouri will be clear of invaders within a very brief period.

In the mean time, our sister States on too east, north, and west have poured in a mighty host of their be t mea, who have come to see loyalty and peace reign in Missouri before they take up their line of march toward the Gulf. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and this swarming of the Northera have is to bring incalculable blessings to Missouri in the future.

Among the hundred thousand men from Ohio, Month of the control of the state of Walton's Battery were in reserve; but subsequents of Walton's Battery with the Regiment of Virginia caval Among the hundred thousand men from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, who spend a brief campaign in this noble State, viewing the fatness of the land, many thousands will find happy homes, and come to help us in the great work of making Missouri the Empire State of the West.

Secession, in its heaven-sent madness, has already written the doom of Slavery, and Missouri may henceforth be regarded as a Free State. Thousands are already flying with their twolegged property, to seek safety in Texas or Mississippi, and if the navigation was open to New-Orleans, every boat would be black with moving contrabands. Let this Secession game be played out in Mesouri, as it will be in a few weeks. and there is not another State on the round earth that will hold out such inducements to the enterprising settler.

APPAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CINCINNATI, Sept. 9, 1861.

A young man, formerly a student of Antioch College, and who has of late been teaching at Greina, a village across the river from New-Orleans, arrived here to-day, having left New-Orleans on Wednesday morning last. He availed himself of his British birth get through. He seems to think that there is more Union feeling in New Orleans than is generally imagined, and says that the Unionists are alarming the city by their strong though accret manifestations. Two days before he left, the Custom-House was barely saved from being blown up by a skillfully Laid barrel of camphene. The man who planted the matter was taken, and all mention of the affair suppressed by the newspapers, because of the peculiar suggestiveness of the method. The Germans, he states, are constantly watched, and not considered at heart loyal. Lately a company of 63 Germans descried, and ran toward the Bayon, and very nearly succeeded in reaching the United States squadron. They were overtaken and imprisoned. They assigned as their reason that the French placed on them all the heavy work of the camp; but it was generally believed that the Teutons regard all work as heavy that is done for the Southern Confederacy.

There is no doubt that agents, with the means of bribery, are yet in the North. The Confederates have also gained some important facts through the indiscreet talk of some of our Irishmen, who, over liquor, have been "pumped" without knowing it.

He came on with a number of troops as far as Canton, Miss., but there they all, without an exception, veered off for Virginia, which State they seemed to be in great haste to reach. Jeff. Davis is not dead yet. My informant says that Gen. Memminger has been seriously ill lately, and thinks, if the flags of the enemy have been seen at half mast, that it may be for his death. He says it is almost impossible to get news, a Masonic system prevailing among officials, and the people left to their own conjectures. The only way in which be can form any opinion as to the Confederate loss at Bull Run (which he thinks was far greater than ours) was from the fact that there was great and widespread mourning in New-Orleans, where it was stated that almost the entire loss of the army was from that city, and that wherever he went afterward, he found each other city draped in mourning, and chaining also that the entire loss was from its midst. He says that our loss at Manassas is set down at 4,000, and this in a quasi-official way!

The sensation produced by Fremont's proclamation was tremendous, and threats against Gen. F.'s infe were numerous and loud. No incident of the war has sent such terror through their hearts, and already the difficulties in the way of men leaving their homes, if they happen to be in reach of Missouri lines, to enter the army, are felt. My informant states that in some parishes of Louisiana there are now only about three whites to one hundred slaves left, and that a proclamation of emancipation by the Government would immediately disband the entire Southern forces, and pin every while man to his home instantly. There is not enough risk of insurrection to keep men from leaving home, a very few watchful and completely armed men being sufficient to prevent compiracy and collecton among the negroes for any purpose; but a proclamation of freedom to each who may reach the shadow of the United States flag is what the Confederates most fear, and what would resolve the whole Southern army into a Home Cuard.

GEN, BEAUREGARD'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF BULL KUN, ON THE

18TH OF JULY, 1861. The following official report of the battle of Bull Run (which precoded the more general action at Manassas), on the 18th of July, bas been received at the War Department.

The report of the battle of the 21st is expected to

HEADQUARTERS FIRST COURS ARMY OF THE POTONAC, }

effort to cut off the retreat of Bonham's brigade-first at Germantown, and subsequently at Genterville, whence he withdrew by my direction, after midnight, without collision, although enveloped on three sites by their lines. This movement had the intended effect of deceiving the enemy, as to my district purposers, and led him to anticipate an unresisted passage of 1.11 feet.

Boll Run.
As prescribed in the first and second sections of the

As prescribed in the first and second sections of the paper here with, marked "A." on the morning of the 18th of July, my troops resting on Bull Rom, from Union Mills Ford to the Stone Bridge, a distance of about eight miles, were posted as follows:

Ewell's brigade occupied a postion in vicinity of Union Mills Ford. It consisted of Rhode's 5th and Sabel's 6th Regiments of Alabama, and Saymour's 6th Regiment of Londsina Volunteers, with four 12-pounder howitzers of Walton's buttery and flarrison s, Green's, and Cabell's comparies of Virginia cavalry.

D. R. Jones's brigade was in position in near of McLenn's Ford, and combited of Jenkins's 5th South Carolina, and Bont's 15th and Fetherstone's 18th Regiments of Mississippi Volunteers, with two brass 6-pounder guns of Walton's battery, and one company of

nder guns of Walton's battery, and one company of

Lougareet's Brigade covered Blackburn's Ford, and

Longerect's Brisade covered Blackburn's Ford, and consisted of Moore's let, Garland's 11th, and Cose a 17th Regiments Virginia Volunteers, with two 6-pounder brass guns of Walton's battery.

Bonham's Brigade held the approaches to Mirchell's Ford; it was composed of Kershaw's 2d, Williams's 3c, Bron a 7th, and Case's 5th Regiments South Carolina Volunteera; of Shield's and Del Kenner's batteries, and of Flood's, Radford's, Payne's, Buil's, Wickman's and Powell's companies of Virginia Cavelry, under Col. Rudord.

Cocke's Brigade held the Fords below and in vicinity of the Stone Bridge, and consisted of Wither's 18th, Lieut. Col. Strange's 19th, and R. T. Preston's 28th Regiments, with Latham's battery and one company of cavalry, Virginia Volunteers.

Evans held my left flank and protected the Stone Bridge crossing, with Sloane's 4th Regiment, South

of Walton's Battery were in reserve; but subsequently, during the engagement, I took post to the left my

Of the topographical features of the county thus oc-Of the topographical features of the county thus oc-cupied it mest rather to say that Buh Run is a small stream, running in this locality nearly from west to east to its confluence with the Occoquan river, about twelve miles from the Potomac, and draming a consid-erable scope of country from its source in Bull Run Mountain to a short distance of the Potomac at Occo-quan. At this season habitually low and slaggish, it is, however, rapidly and frequently swellen by the Summer rains until unfordable. The banks, for the most next are rocky and steen, but abound in longpart, are rocky and steep, but abound in I-ngneed fords. The country, on either side much broken and to kly wooded, becomes gently rolling and open all receives from the stream.

On the Northern side the ground is much the high-

est and commands the other bank completely. Roads traverse and intersect the surrounding country in al-most every direction. Finally, at Mitchell's Ford the ream is about equids ant between Centerville and Manuseas, some aix miles apart. On the morning of the 18th, finding that the enemy was assuming a threatening attitude, in addition to the regiments whose positions have been already stated, I ordered up from Camp Pickens, as a reserve, in rear of Bonham's bireds the final to the final control of the final con

whose positions have been already stated, I ordered by from Camp Pickens, as a reserve, in rear of Bonham's b igrade, the effective men of six companies of Kelley's 5th Regiment Loui-iana Volunteers, and Kirkland's 1th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, which having unived the night before en route for Winchester, I had balted in view of the existing necessiles of the service. Subsequently, the latter was placed in position to the left of Bonham's brigade.

Appearing in heavy force in front of Bonham's position, the enomy, about meridian, opened fire with severa 20-bounder title gams from a hill, over one a half miles from Ball Kan. At the same time Kemper, supported by two companies of light intantry, occupied a ridge on the left of the Centreville road, about 6 0 yards in advance of the Ford, with two 6-pounder (anoth) gams. At first the firing of the enemy was at random, but by 12; p. m., he had obtained the range of our position, and poured into the Brigade a shower of shot, but without injury to as in new, horses or gave. From the distance, however, our gams could not reply with effect, and we did not attempt it, patiently awaitwith effect, and we did not attempt it, patiently awaiting a more opportune moment.

Meanwhile a light battery was pushed forward by the enemy, whereupon Kemper threw only six solid shot, with the effect of driving back both the battery and ils supporting force. This is understood to have and its supporting force. This is understood to have been Avrea's battery, and the damage must have been

been Ayres's battery, and the damage must have been considerate to have obliged such a retrograde movement on the part of that officer.

The purposes of Kemper's position having now been fully served, his pieces and support were withdrawn meroes Mitchell's Ford, to a point previously designated, and which commanded the direct approaches to the first.

the ford.

About 11½ o'clock a. m., the enemy was also discovered by the pickets of Long-treet's Brigade advancing in strong columns of infantry, with artiflery and cavalry, on Blackburn's Ford.

At merician the pickets fell back silently before the

advaning fire across the ford, which as well as the entire couthern bank of the stream for the whole front of Longstreet's Brigade—was covered at the waver's edge by an extended line of skirmishers, while two six-jounders of Walton's Battery, under Liest Garnett, were advantageously placed to command the direct approach to the ford, but with orders to retire to the rear as soon as commanded by the

The northern bank of the stream, in front of Longstreet's position, rises with a steep slope at least St feet above the level of the water, leaving a narrow bern in front of the ford of some 20 yards. This rides formed for them an admirable natural parage, behand which they could and did approach, under shelter, in heavy force, within less than 100 yards of our skirwhich they could and the approach, those solvier, in heavy force, within less than 100 yaros of our skirmishers; the southern shore was almost a plain, raisep but a few feet above the water for several hundred yards, then tising with a very gradual, gentle slope, and undulations, back to Manassas. On the inmediate bank there was a fringe of trees, but with little, if any, undergrowth or shelter, while on the other shore there were timber and much thick brosh and covering. The ground in the rear of our skitmishers, and occupied by our artiflery, was an old field extending along the stream about one mile, and immediately back for about half a mile to a border or skitmishers, and occupied by one artiflery, was was also the country to the rear, for a distance much beyond the range of 20-pounder rine guns, by the range of hills on which their batteries were planted, and which, it may be further noted, commanded also all our approaches from this direction to the three threstened fords.

Before advancing his infantry, the enemy maintained

Before advancing his infantry, the enemy maintained a live of rifle artiflery from the batteries just men-tioned for half an hour, then he sushed forward a col-umn of over 3,000 infantry to the assault, with such a weight of numbers as to be repelled with difficulty by the comparatively small force of not more than 1,200 the comparatively small force of not more than 1,290 beyonets, with which Brig.-Gen. Longstreet met him with characteristic vigor and intrepidly. Our troops engaged at this time were the let and 17th, and four companies of the 11th Regiment Virginia Volunteers; their resistance was resolute, and maintained with a steadness worthy of all praise; it was successful, and the enemy was repulsed. In a short time, however the enemy was repulsed. In a short time, however, he returned to the contest with increased force and de-termination, but was again foiled and driven back by our skirnishers and Longetreet's re-erve companies, which were brought up and employed at the most viggrously assailed comts at the critical moment.

It was now that Brigsdier-General Longstreet cent It was now that Brigsdier-General Longstreet sent for re-enforcements from Early's Brigade, which I had anticipated, by directing the advance of Gen. Early, with two regiments of infantry and two pieces of artillery. As these came upon the field, the enemy had advanced a taird time, with heavy numbers, to force Longstreet's position. Hay a Regiment, 7th Louisiana Volunteers, which was in advance, was placed on the tank of the stream, under some cover, to the immediate right and left of the food, relieving Corne's Regiment, 17th Virginia Volunteers; this was done under a heavy fire of musketry, with promising stendiness. The 7th Virginia, under Lieut. Col. Williams, was then formed to the right, also under heavy lire, and pushed The 7th Virginia, under Lieut. Col. Williams, was then formed to the right, also under heavy fire, and pushed forward to the stream, relieving the 1st Regiment Virginia Volunteers. At the same time, two rifes guos, brought up with Early's Brigade, were moved down in the field to the right of the road, so as to be concealed from the enemy's artillery by the girth of timber on the investigate book of the stream within a contraction. Manages, August, 1881.

General: With the general results of the engagement between several brigades of my command and a considerable force of the enemy, in the vicinity of Michel's and Blackburn's Fords of Bull Run, on the 18th ultimo, you were made duly acquained at the 18th ultimo, you were made duly acquained at the 18th ultimo, you were made duly acquained at the 18th ultimo, you were made duly acquained at the 18th ultimo, you were made for the determination of the 18th ultimo operations of that day.

Opportunely informed of the determination of the enemy to advance on Managesas, my advanced brigades, on the night of the 18th of July, were made aware from these headquarters of the impen ing movement, and in exact accordance with my instructions, a co, yof which is appended, marked "A," their withdrawal within the lines of Bull Run was effected with complete success during the day and night of the 17th ult. In the face of, and in immediate proximity to a largely superior force, despite a well planned, well executed

nent Virginia Volunteers, under Lieut -Col Hairston, and five places of artitlers, one rifle-gun and for pour terguns, under Lieut Garnett, which had been yound yent to the rear by Gen. Longsteet. This infantry was at once placed in position to the left of the ford, in a space moscupied by lings, and the artillery was unlimbered in battery to the right of the road in a line with the two guns airendy in action. A scattering fire of makerry was still key up by the enemy for a short time, but that was considered.

time, but that was soon silenced.
It was at this stage of the affair that a remarkable It was at this stage of the affair that a remarkable artillery duel was commenced and maintained on our side with a long trained prof. s.ional opponent, sure-rior in character as well as in the number of his weapons, provided with improved maintions and every artillery appliance, and at the same time occupying the commanding position. The results were marvelous and fitting precursors to the artillery achievements of the 21st of July. In the outset our fire was directed against the enemy's infantry, whose bayonets, gleaming above the tree-tops, alone indicated their presence and force. This drew the attention of a battery placed on a high, commanding ridge, and a duel began in earnest. For a tine, the sim of the a versary was inaccurate, but this was quickly corrected, and shot fell and shells barst thick and isst in the midst of our battery, wounding, in the course of the combat, Capt. Escaelman, five privates and the horse of Lieut. Richardson. From the position of our horse of Lieut, Richardson. From the position of our pieces and the nature of the ground, their aim could only be directed at the smoke of the enemy's artillery; how skilling and reits given. how skillfully and with what execution this was done, can only be realized by an eye-witness. For a few momenta their guns were silenced, but were soon re-

By direction of Gen. Longstreet, his battery was By direction of Gen. Longstreet, his battery was then advanced, by hand, out of the range now ascertained by the enemy, and a shower of spherical case, shell, and round shot flew over the heads of our guaners; but one of our pieces had become hors de combat from an enlarged vent. From the new position our gues fired as before, with no other aim than the smoke and flash of their adversaries; pieces—renewed and urged the cooffict with such signal vigor and effect, that gradually the fire of the enemy slackened, the intervals between their discharge grew longer and longer, finally, to cosee, and we fired a hast gun at a baffied, flying fee, whose heavy masses in the distance were plainly seen to break and scatter, in wild contained and other rout, strewing the ground with eattenway guns, hals, blanke's, and k apeacks, as our parting shell were thrown among them. In their retreat, one of their pieces was abundoned, but from the nature ing shell were thrown among them. In their retreat, one of their pieces was abandoned, but from the nature of the ground, it was not sent for that night, and,

of the ground, it was not sent for that night, and, under cover of darkness, the enemy recovered it.

The gaus engaged in this singular conflict on our side were, three 6-1 ounder rifle pi-ces and four ordinary 6-pounders, all of Walton's battery—the Washington Artillery, of New-Orleans. The officers immediately attached were, Capt. Eschleman, Licuts. C. W. Squires, Richardson, Garnett and Whitington. At the same time our infantry held the bank or the stream in advance of our gans, and the missiles few too and fro above them, as, cool and veterablike for more than an hour, they steadily awaited the moment. re than an hour, they steadily awaited the momen

ad signal for the advance.

While the conflict was at its hight before Blackburn Ford, about 4 p. m., the enemy again displayed himself in force before Bonham's position. At this, Col. Ker-shaw, with four companies of his regiment, 2d South slaw, with four companies of his regiment, 2d South Carolina, and one piece of Kemper's battery, were thrown across Mitchel's Ford, to the ridge which Kemper had occupied that morning. Two solid shot and three spherical case, thrown among them—with a precision mangurated by that artificrist at Vienna—effected their discomflure and disappearance, and our troops in the quarters were again withdrawn within our lines, having discharged the duty assigned.

At the close of the engagement before Blackburn Ford, I directed Gen. Longatreet to withdraw the lat and 17th regiments, which had borne the brunt of the action, to a position in reserve, leaving Col. Early to occupy the field with his brigade and Garland's regiment.

regiment.

As a part of the history of this engagement, I desire to place on record, that on the 18th of July not one yard of entreuchment nor one rifle-tit sheltered the men at Blackburn's Ford—who, officers and men. with rere excep ions—were on that day for the first time under fire, and who, taking and maintaining every position ordered, cannot be too much commend-

every post ion ordered, cannot be too much commended for their soldierly behavior.

Our artillery were manned and officered by those who but yesterday were called from the civil avocations of a busy city. They were mached with the picked artillery of the Federal regular army—Company E. 3d Artillery, under Capt. Ayres, with an armament, as their own chief of artillery admits, of two 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, and two 6-pounder pieces, aided by two 20-pounder Parrott rifle guns of Company G. 5th Artillery, under Lieut. Benjanio. Thus matched, they drove their veteran adversaries from the field, giving confidence in and promise of the coming efficiency of that brillingt in and promise of the coming efficiency of that brillmat

arm of our service.

Having thus related the main or general results and

events of the action of Ball Kins, in conclusion it is proper to signalize some of those who contributed most to the satisfactory results of that day.

Thanks are due to Brig.-Gens. Bonham and Ewell, and to Col. Cocke, and the officers under them, for the ability shown in confusion and executing the retromovements on Bull Run, directed in my orde July-movements on which hung the

Brig.-Gen. Longst eet, who commanded immediate-ly the tro-ps charged at Blackburn's ford, on the 1-th, equaled my condent expectations, and I may fully say, that by his presence in the right place, at the right moment, among his men, by the exhibition of characteristic coolness, and by his words of encouragement to the men of his command, he infused a confidence and spirit that contributed largely to the success

of our arms on that day.

proper moment he displayed capacity for command and personal gallantry.

Cel. Moore, commanding the 1st Virginia Volunteers, was severely wounded at the head of his regiment, the command of which subsequently devolved upon Major Skimler, Lieut. Col. Fry having been obliged to leave No wood was every weather to wood was every commendation.

Skinner, like at the field in consequence of a san-stroke.

An accomplished, promising officer, Major Car er H. Harrison, Ith Regment Virginia Volunteer, was lost to the service while leading two companies of his regiment against the enemy; he fell, twice shot, mortally

Brig.-Gen. Longstreet, while finding on all sides icricy, arder, and intelligence, mentions his special lignificant to Cois. Moore, Carland, and Corse, comobligations to Cois. afoore, Carland, and Coise, Com-manding severally regiments of his brigade, and to their field officers, Licut-Cols. Fry, Funsten, and Manford, and Majors Brent and Skinner, of whom he says: "They displayed more coolness and energy than is usual among veterans of the old service."

Gen. Longstreet also mentions the conduct of Capt.

Gen. Longstreet and mentions in sommard of Capat.
Marye, of the 17th Virginia Volunteers, as especially gallant on one occasion, in advance of the Ford.

The regiments of Early's Brigade were commanded by Col. Harry Hays, and Lieut.-Cols. Williams and Hairston who handled their commands in action with satisfactory coolness and skill, supported by their field officers, Lieut.-Col. DeChebeal and Major Penn of the th Louisiana, and Major Patten of the 7th Virginia

olunteers. The skill, the conduct, and the soldierly qualities of the Wushington Artillers engaged were all that could desired. The officers and men attached to the seven ieces already specified won for their battalien a dis-inction which I feel assured will never be tarn i-hed, and which will ever serve to arge them and their corps and which will ever serve to arge them and their corps to high endeavor. Lieutenant Squires worthily com-manded the pieces in action. The commander of the battalion was necessarily absent from the immediate field, under orders in the sphere of his duties, but the fruits of his discipline, zeal, instruction, and capacity as an artillery commander were present, and must re-dound to his reputation.

On the left of Mitchell's Ford, while no serious en-

gagement occurred, the conduct of all was eminently satisfactory to the general officer in command. It is due, however, to J. L. Kemper, Virginia forces,

to express my sense of the value of the services in the preparation for, and execution of, the retreat from Fairfax Court House on Bull Run. Called from the head of his regiment, by what appeared to me an imperative need of the service, to take charge of the superior duties of the Quartermaster a Department, with the advance at that critical juncture, he accepted the responsibilities involved, and was emineally efficient. For future information touching officers and indi-viduals of the 1st Brigade, and the details of the retro-grade movement, I have to raior particularly to the

report of Brig.-Gen. Bonnam, berewith.

It is proper here to state that while from the oniset it had been determined, on the approach of the enemy in force, to fall back and fight him on the line of Bull.

Brown at the reaction occurred by Gen. Ewell's Ruo, yet the position eccupied by Gen. Ewell's Brigade, if necessary, could have been maintained against a largely supertor force. This was especially the case with the 5th Alabama Voluncers, Col. Rodes, the case with the 5th Alabama Voluncers, Cor Rocces, which that excellent officer had made capable of a resolate protracted defense against heavy odes. Accordingly, on the morning of the 17th ult., when the enemy appeared before that position, they were checked and held at bay, with some confessed loss, in an extrainable in advance of the works, in which Major Morgan. and held at only with a long-conceived, stablished advance of the works, in which Major Morgan and Capt. Shelly, 5th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, acted with intelligent gallantry, and the post was only abandoned under general, but specific, imperative orders, in conformity with a long-conceived, established

gaged were at their proper roots, and discharged their duties with surisfactory skill and zeel, and, on one eccarion at least, under an annoyme fire, when Surgeon Collen, let Regiment Virus is Volunteers was obliged to remove our wounded from the hospital, which had become the special target of the ecemy's rifle guns, not withstanding it was surmounted by the usual yellow heapital flag, but which, however, I hope, for the sake of past associations, was ignorantly mistaken for a Confederate flag. The name of each individual medical officer I cannot mention.

On the day of the engagement, I was attended by my personal staff, Lient, S. W. Ferguson, A. D. C., and my volunteer Aids-de-Camp, Cols. Preston, Madning, Chesnut, Miles, Chisholm, and Heyward, of South Carolina, to all of whom I am greatly i debted for manifold essential services in the transmission of orders on the field, and in the preliminary arrangements for occapation and unintenance of the line of Ball Run.

Col. Thomas Jordan, Assistant-Adjutant-General; Col. S. Jones, Chief of Autiliery and Ordance; Maj. Cabell, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. W. H. Fowle, Chief of Subsistence Department; Sargeon Thomas H. Williams, Medical Purveyor, of the General Saff, attached to the Army of the Potomac, were necessarily engaged, everally, with their responsible daties at my Hendquarters at Camp Fishens, which they discharged with an energy and intelligence for which I have to tender my sincere thaneke.

with an energy and intelligence for which I have to tender my sincere thanks.

Mesers, McLean, Wil oxen, Kinebaloe, and Brawner, chizens of this immediate vicinity, it is their due to say, have placed me and the country under great other gation for the information relative to this region, which has enabled me to avail myself of its defensive features and resources. They were found ever ready to give me their time, without sain or reward.

Our casualties, in all 68 killed and wounded, were 15° killed and 53 wounded, several of whom have since died. The loss of the country can only be conjectured; it was unquestionably heavy. In the cursory examination which was made by details from Longstreet's and Early's Brigades, on the 1th of July, of that part of the field immediately contested and not buried, and at least 29 personers were also picked up, beside 17's stand of arms, a large quantity of accounterments and blank-

I hast 20 pri-ouers were use presed up, beside 173 stand of arms, a large quantity of accounterments and blankets, and quite 150 hats.

The effect of this day's conflict was to satisfy the enemy he could no lotte a passage across Bell Run in the face of our troops, and led this into the flank movement of the 21st of July and the battle of Maoassus, the details of which will be reis ed in mother paper.

Herewith I have the home to transmit the reports of the several brigade commanders engaged, and of the artiflory. Also, a map of the field of battle.

The re-ducion of this report, it is proper to say in conclusion, has been amountably delived by the constantly engrossing administrative duties of the constant of the constan mander of an erny corps composed wholly of volun-teers—duties vitally essential to its well-being and future efficiency, and which I could not set aside or postpone on any account.

There the honor to be, denoral.

To General L COURSE,
Adjutant and Inspector-General, C. S. A.

"Including two reported " mlasing"

HOW THE SOUTHERN ARY IS PROVIDED FOR. HISTORY OF ITS COMMISSARIAT-THE EXPERI-

ENCE OF A COMPANY.

The editor of The R chmond Examiner is a reckless sort of fellow; and has sta upon grambling in fine style in spite of the rebel despottem, and the censorship of the press. He is an undoubted fire-eater, and a classically elucated desperad. Our readers have heard of him-John M. Daniels, late Minister to Sardinia. We

find the following in this paper of August 30; COMMISSARIAT. We have said in the beginning of this war, and we repeat it, that "behind every victory or defeat stalks the gbost of a commissary." Whatever the fortune of particular battles, that o't's campaign will be mainly bence of bakers and co ke in a country

particular darlies, tast of the army. The penny-wise, decided by the herois of the army. The penny-wise, pound-foolish policy which we have witnessed in the transactions of the furnishing partiment, is as false to the spit of the South as to its needs. Food rendered unpolatable and unwhole one by the neglect of procuring suitable boilers and oaks ovens, then by the abound is one chief permanent cause of ill-health in our camps; another is insufficient protection from the inclemencies of the weather. So many tents without fly cloths, let the r in scatter through and wet every-thing. Surely tar, at least, might have been found to thing. Surely tar, at least might have been found to make them water proof. Finally, the neglect of clean-lines, alike personal and proble, and the facility with which which is circulated through our camps, concur to swell the sick list.

to swell the sick list.

A company of volunteers, encamped within a few hours jou ney of their respective homes, during a period of six weeks to mid-summer, had pever fresh ment or vegetables allowed to cm. They had but one axe in carp, and one old hatchet—no hammers, saw, or other necessary to de, not even male—not a pot in which to boil or siew, until the writer borrowed one for them of his own motion from a neighboring farmer. They had not a single large fork, spoon or ladle, but one common ment kall—no chopper, no fire-tongs or one common ment kul'e-no chopper, no fire-tongs of shovel, no pot hock-only four wooden trays of the shovel, no pot hook—only four wooden trays of the smallest size—of buckets, about one of the common size, tainted inside, to a donen met—and of basins still fewer—about half as many the cups and plates, knives and forks as there are more in the Company. Many were without a change of clothes for weeks together. They had not a materisate or tinder-box, no serviceable leaves as large. You occur a man another to company. Col. Early brought his brigade into position, and subsequently into action, with judgment; and at the proper moment he displayed capacity for command and personal gallantry.

Their meat was nearly all fried, and their rations of their meat was nearly all fried, and their rations of their meat was nearly all fried, and their rations of their meat was nearly all fried, and their rations of the left virginia Volunteers. wastefully prepared and wretchesly cooked, hardly ever went round without some one's being shared out No wood was ever brought but such as the cooks dragged from the forest near by. The only time the men were allowed to bathe was immediately after supper. They were officered by a West Point Captain, and all toer officers were gentlemen of refined culture, who kept their own servants, their own table, and ignored as much as possible the existence of the men when off duty. Their Quarternasser and Commissary, who, for the company, are or e percos, was, as usual, a sergeant, who, as is customary, evaded as much as possible the duties of the commissariat. This state of things occasioned great discontent. The camp was always grambling, but no member of the company ever teck upon hims It to obtain, or even demand reducts of grievances. A few deserted—more would, had they dared—dissatisfaction with the service was general. Treated worse than any negro slaves, they said among themselves: What if the South Alexander was the service was general. South where, we die, the non-slaveholding whites will get nothing by it. They said much worse than this, for they were virtually abolitionized by their position, and they had not culture or reason stough to under stand the comparative advantages which ever stand the comparative adventages which even the poorest white man in the South enjoys, in consequence of a system which checks to eight of the system which checks to eight end to bis industry. This company, which contained a fair proportion of intelligence and manbood, submitted passively to the privations above mentioned within half of their own homes. What, then, can be expected of colains far away from home, and placed under physical as well as normal disabilities? Here they were camped in a very healthy location, and too few in number to viriate the air. The waters within shot abounded in fish. There was everything to matalize, to provoke the explicition of individual coto tantalize, to provoke the explosion of individual energies; but the very idea that they were soldiers par

When the writer, visiting the camp, represented its wants to its Capana, he was teld that the Commissary Department had re used to furnish more than we have mentioned, and afterward, at another place, the only additions made were of rice and molasses, some shed-iron camp kettles, half full of holes, and some little was basid what the Capana purchased for the combeetde what the Captain purchased for the com

The experience of this company is still very favora-ble, on the whole, as compared with a great many

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

We find the subjoined in Inte Southern journals: THE HOSPITALS AT FREDERICKSBURG .- A letter, THE HOSPITALS AT FREDERICKSBURG.—A letter, dated Fredericksburg, Vs., Aug. 2l, says: "The hospitals are crowded with rick from the Carolinas, Arkanas, and Tennesees Regiments. The ladies here are occupied all their time in attending the sick, and in working on the necessary clothing for their comfort. Everything else is neglected to provide for the soliders. There are also cotton and woolan factories, which are turning out a great quantity of excellent cloth for the army. The capacity of these factories is only limited by the scarcity of certain articles needed in their fabrication, and this deficiency would be supplied if the railronds could be better managed."

Heation, and this deficiency would be suppned it are tailroads could be better managed."

LLENESS ANONG THE TROOPS.—A correspondent of The Momphes Appeal, R. S. Abernathy, Captain of Company G. 19th Mississippi Regiment, says, under date of Richmond, August 24: "Since we pitched our camp hore, gloom and sorrow have saddened the contempances of all, owing to the distressing fact that disease and death have provailed among us. Our extensuces of all, owing to the distressing fact that neer, fortunately joined my headquarters in time to introduce the system of new field signals, which, under his skillful management, rendered me the most important service preceding and during the engagement.

The medical officers parying with the regiments on the model of forty-avera hundred in the brigade only twenty-and the medical officers parying with the regiments of forty-avera hundred in the brigade only twenty-and the medical officers parying with the regiments of forty-avera hundred in the brigade only twenty-and the medical officers parying with the regiments of all, owing to the distressing fact that disease and death twee provaled among us. Our exposed condition during our camp on Ball Run, and the want of proper food and water, was a serious blow to w